

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Bonn rejects PLO ties

TEL AVIV, June 2 (R). — A senior West German official said here today that his country would not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) because it was not a state.

Herr Klaus Bolling, Secretary of State for Press and Information and spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, told newsmen: "We have stressed several times our position that we are not going to recognise the PLO because we recognise only states, and this position is still valid."

## Cabinet holds 4 hour meeting

AMMAN, (JNA). — Several regulations and laws adopted last night at a four-hour cabinet meeting presided over by Prime Minister Zeid Rifai.

Among these laws was one paving the way for the Arab Linguistics Organisation to set up its headquarters in Jordan.

Cabinet also decided to appoint Mr. Atallah Jallal as the new head of the Civil Service Directorate.

## Development conference ends meetings on positive note



Prince Hassan (centre) answers a question during his press conference Wednesday morning. (JNA photo).

(JT) — The Jordan Development Conference held its final session at the Palace at the Al Hussein Yomr Wednesday morning. The conference, which began on Tuesday, ended on a positive note. Prince Hassan, who presided over the final session, said that the five-year plan for the Arab World had to be a reality. He said that the conference's economic committee had approved the recommendations of the conference. The complementary nature of Arab economies becomes clear when viewed in terms of the availability of funds and skilled manpower, and common development needs. He said that the conference had called for the establishment of a Middle East solution based on the principles backed by the Soviet Union.

The Crown Prince also proposed setting up trade and investment offices in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula to provide much neglected channel for investment for Jordanian communities there. He also proposed a more integrated approach to attracting foreign investment by setting up collective funds for social security, education, health and so on instead of soliciting investments for individual projects.

The Prince went on to say that the five-year plan had to be flexible. Organisers of the plan would meet every three months to review progress and redefine objectives if the need arises. He added that the success of the plan would be measured not so much by whether the projected 12% growth rate was achieved as by keeping the priorities of the plan in sight and the repeated

## Kosygin, Assad confer in Damascus

DAMASCUS, June 2 (Agencies). — Syrian President Hafez Assad today conferred for the second successive day with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Today's session was attended by Syrian Premier Mahmoud Ayoubi and Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasili Kuznetsov. Earlier today the Syrian and Soviet premiers held a closed meeting and formed six joint committees to discuss military, political and economic cooperation.

The Syrian News agency today said Mr. Kosygin, accompanied by Mr. Kuznetsov and the Soviet ambassador here, Nureddin Modyedov, discussed "the Middle East situation and relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union" with Mr. Ayoubi.

The agency did not say how long the talks lasted.

Later Mr. Mahmoud Ayoubi accompanied the Soviet Premier on a tour to the National Museum and the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus.

In a related development last night, Mr. Kosygin said at a banquet in his honour that it was "absolutely necessary to find a Middle East solution based on the principles backed by the Soviet Union."

The principles: Withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including their own independent state, guaranteed independent existence and development of all Middle East countries.

"The representatives of the Arab

## Syrian move evokes calm, criticism; provokes important right-left meet

BEIRUT, June 2 (Agencies). — Leaders of Lebanon's warring factions met here today for the first time in a year of civil war while Syrian intervention forces were reported heading for the Mediterranean coast south of Beirut.

The meeting in leftist-ruled West Beirut brought together leftwing leader Kamal Jumblatt and the chief of the rightwing Phalangist militia, Bashir Gemayel.

The Syrian information agency reported in Damascus Tuesday that the "vanguard of the Lebanese army of the Bekaa" had requested the aid of Syrian troops, about 10,000 of whom reportedly entered

the central Bekaa plain Tuesday.

"We asked Syria to aid us in achieving our mission, which consists of ending the fighting," the agency quoted the "vanguard" as saying in a communique.

At the top of a mountain pass on the Damascus-Beirut highway, which cuts Lebanon in two, commanders and soldiers of the pro-left Lebanese Arab Army reportedly turned their guns eastwards to face the armoured units which crossed the border yesterday.

The Syrians are entrenched at the foot of the mountain highway, near the forward positions they took up after their pre-dawn entry yesterday.

Radio Damascus said that Syrian troops were sent into Lebanon at the request of a group that it called "the vanguard of the Lebanese army" in order to end the "dirty religious war and build up

a new united Arab Lebanese army to "take part in the battle of destiny" against Israel. The group has only just appeared, and its existence became known for the first time through Syrian information media.

The Beirut press devoted front pages to the Syrian intervention.

Three newspapers, including the Phalangist Al Amal, stressed that the Syrian intervention resulted in a return to calm on the battlefronts.

The Phalangist radio reported that Syrian forces were also heading for the Mediterranean port of Sidon, 34 kilometres south of Beirut.

The Syrian forces intended to carry out a decisive operation to resolve the Lebanese crisis once and for all, the radio claimed.

Leftwing gunmen were meanwhile setting mines along routes the Syrians might take.

The intervention has been met with outspoken opposition from the leftist-Palestinian forces and generally neutral comments from the right wing.

Also present at today's leftwing talks in Beirut was a representative of Mr. Jumblatt's Palestinian allies, Mr. Ali Hassan Salameh, security chief of the commando movement.

A key figure in today's political discussions was President-elect Elias Sarkis, elected on May 8 to succeed Mr. Suleiman Franjeh.

Mr. Jumblatt today met Mr. Sarkis for discussions which were to have been held last week but were postponed after the murder of Mr. Jumblatt's sister.

Rightwing leaders Suleiman Franjeh, Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Phalangist Party, and Camille Chamoun also held a meeting today to discuss the situation, and announced that President Franjeh would contact Mr. Sarkis to draw up a plan of action.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) issued a statement criticising the Syrian intervention in the strongest terms.

Mr. Yasser Abd Rabbo, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, also criticised the entry of Syrian forces.

The Syrian military move in Lebanon appeared to be marking time as leaders of the Lebanese left and right tried to close ranks with their surprise meeting.

The Syrians, who began pouring across the border on Monday, showed little sign of advancing today, and both the Lebanese left and right appeared to be puzzled as to just what their aim is.

The leftist-controlled National News Agency said the Syrian objectives "remained obscure," while the Christian leaders, according to reliable sources, decided to postpone declaring their opinion on the matter until this weekend.

Last night, Mr. Jumblatt had called on France for "diplomatic and political aid" to save "Lebanon's independence."

Fighting between the Lebanese left and right, meanwhile, practically died out altogether today, and most of the fronts were reported calm.

The Jumblatt-Gemayel meeting is seen by political analysts here (Continued on page 6)

## Khaddam to hold talks in Paris

PARIS, June 2 (R). — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam is scheduled to arrive here later tonight for talks on Lebanon with his French counterpart Mr. Jean Sauvagnargues, a foreign ministry spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said the two ministers would meet tomorrow morning to discuss a wide range of problems, notably the rapidly-evolving situation in Lebanon.

He said Mr. Khaddam was arriving tonight from Algiers and would be seeing Mr. Sauvagnargues at his own request.

## Arab League called upon to discuss Lebanon events

CAIRO, June 2 (R). — Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today called on the Arab League to convene an urgent Arab foreign ministers' meeting to discuss the Syrian military move into Lebanon.

An Arab League spokesman said two separate notes were handed to the League's assistant Secretary General, Sayed Nofal, by Iraqi and PLO envoys to the League.

The spokesman said the notes were conveyed to member states for consideration.

The PLO urged all the Arab foreign ministers to convene as soon as possible to discuss what it called the bloody conflict in Lebanon and adopt a joint Arab action to stop a further escalation.

It said that the Lebanese crisis "assumed new proportions which threaten Arab solidarity, following Syria's unilateral intervention."

The PLO note, handed over by Mr. Haroun Hashem Rashid, the PLO deputy permanent league envoy, accused Syria of pushing across the borders large armoured columns, beyond all expectations and justification.

"This clearly indicates the possibility of a dangerous confrontation with the Palestine revolution, which requires immediate and collective Arab action," the note said.

It said the Syrian move was a threat to Arab solidarity.

"The PLO, aware of the present critical situation, demands quick action to stop the continued escalation of the situation," it added.

The note said the PLO tried in vain, since the outset of the Lebanese crisis 14 months ago, to achieve a political settlement, but added: "Serious complications resulting from foreign intervention and continued instigation... undermined these efforts."

Representatives of the PLO and the Fateh organisation in Cairo, Gamal Sourani and Rebbi Awad, flew to Alexandria today to discuss the situation with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The two ministers, Prince Saud Al Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad of Kuwait, are holding talks with President Anwar Sadat in the Mediterranean resort in a bid to reconcile differences.

(Continued on page 6)



FRIENDS IN SYRIA — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin is welcomed at Damascus airport Tuesday by members of the Soviet community, while Syria's Premier Mahmoud Ayoubi (foreground, left) looks on. (AP wirephoto).

## Primary results are minor setback for Carter

WASHINGTON, June 2 (R). — Jimmy Carter's drive for the Democratic presidential nomination was slowed today by minor setbacks in two more presidential primary elections.

The former Georgia Governor is looking now to California, Ohio and New Jersey — they hold the three final primaries next week — to try to lock up the nomination.

To do so, he must beat back the late-starting challenges of California Governor Jerry Brown and Idaho Senator Frank Church.

In yesterday's primaries, Mr. Carter was edged out in Rhode Island by an uncommitted group of delegates wooed by Mr. Brown and lost to Mr. Church in Montana.

But he won South Dakota convincingly against Arizona Congressman Morris Udall, his closest competitor from the Democratic Party's liberal wing.

Defeat for Mr. Udall put him under heavy pressure to stand aside and leave the field to Mr. Brown and Senator Church to try to stop Mr. Carter. The conservative Mr. Carter now commands over 900 of the 1,505 delegate votes he needs to become his party's candidate, who will be chosen at next month's Democratic convention in New York.

Mr. Udall, however, has said he will not abandon his quest for votes in the primaries, which end in a grand finale next week when 540

Democratic delegates will be chosen.

On the Republican side, President Ford and his more conservative rival Ronald Reagan had mixed fortunes yesterday. Mr. Ford won easily in Rhode Island but the former California governor scored expected victories in Montana and South Dakota.

The results of the voting, based on virtually complete returns, were:

Montana: Senator Church 60 per cent to Mr. Carter's 25 per cent; Mr. Reagan 63 per cent to Mr. Ford's 35 per cent.

South Dakota: Mr. Carter 41 per cent, Mr. Udall 34; Mr. Reagan 51 per cent, Mr. Ford 44.

Rhode Island: Uncommitted delegates 32 per cent, Mr. Carter 30, Senator Church 28; Mr. Ford 66 per cent, Mr. Reagan 31.

The primaries did not amount to much in delegate votes to the nominating conventions — 56 Democrats and 59 Republicans. But significance was attached to Mr. Udall's possibly fatal loss in South Dakota and Mr. Carter's failure to beat down the late Brown and Church challenges in Rhode Island and Montana.



COURTESY SUPPORT — U.S. presidential hopeful Edmund "Jerry" Brown (centre) is seen with New York city delegates to the Democratic party's convention Albert Friedman (left) and Harold Jacob (right) who are both committed to vote for Senator Henry Jackson on the convention's first ballot. (AP wirephoto).

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## Call the bluff

The brewing storm about the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at this week's two sessions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) is well worth watching. The United States in particular has served notice that it is not pleased with the growing politicization of the ILO or other U.N. agencies, and has gone so far as to warn that it will pull out of the ILO within two years if the trend is not reversed. While the withdrawal of the U.S. from the ILO would be a significant move, particularly in terms of the financial loss to the ILO, it is a move that the nations of the world who back the Palestinians should support and even provoke to its ultimate conclusion. Having the U.S. leave the ILO will not make much difference to anyone, especially to American labourers, whom the ILO is supposed to serve in the first place. The money that the U.S. would take with it is no loss either. It would be made up with little fanfare.

We believe the world should flush out the American intentions in this instance for two reasons: to show that quitting the ILO isn't a big deal and therefore to defuse the power of this hazy threat of withdrawal, and to bring to the fore yet again in yet another international forum the fact that the question of Palestinian rights and Israeli crimes is not one that can be conveniently put away in little corners of the mind to be discussed at the convenience and beckoning of people whose sense of justice is dwarfed by their inability to see justice done.

The work of the ILO or UNICEF or UNESCO or any of the hundreds of such international bodies is useful and positive work that is generally to be commended. But these are not sacred institutions whose charters are etched in rock by thunderbolts from heaven. These are institutions of human beings to serve other human beings, and if there is any criterion they should unfailingly observe it is that of universality.

Within this context, the rights of the Palestinian people as a nation to be represented at ILO meetings is a procedural point of some significance. Whether in fact a PLO representative does or does not join an ILO meeting is ultimately of little importance substantively. But it is important that the PLO make itself felt in such forums as the ILO, because the PLO is the representative of the nation of the Palestinian people, and not, as Zionist apologists like to say, simply representatives of a bunch of refugees or terrorists. It is precisely through the PLO's participation at meetings such as the ILO holds that the totality of the Palestinian people's national interests is brought to the fore before the community of nations. To let the PLO have a representative at the ILO will not hurt the ILO. But to deny PLO representation — as the United States wishes — is to thwart one aspect of Palestinian nationalism that is as important to the Palestinian nation as any other.

It is the purpose of the Palestinian people to make it clear to Israel that it can neither hide behind the guns of its soldiers on the West Bank or the vetoes and threats of the United States at the ILO. If the Americans, or anyone else, are unhappy with PLO participation, then let the question be debated openly and let the controversy come to a head. If it means American withdrawal or the demise of the ILO, then so be it. Another institution will replace the ILO, and it will be a better one if only because it would lack the sorry spectacle of an awkward America acting as the pathetic surrogate of Israel. This is what hurts the ILO, and if this is where the United States wants to play its cards, then we suggest this is an opportune moment to call the American bluff.

## King receives British minister

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday noon received at the Royal Hashemite Court the British Minister for Overseas Development, Mr. Reginald Prentice. The meeting was attended by the U.K. ambassador to Jordan.

## Parliamentarians to visit Syria

AMMAN. — A parliamentary delegation headed by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoumi will pay an official visit to Syria starting Saturday at the invitation of the President of the Syrian People's Council, Mohammad Ali Al Halabi.

During its stay in Syria, the nine-member delegation will hold talks with Syrian parliamentarians and visit a number of touristic sites.

## Amman, Baghdad linked by 4 new telephone channels

AMMAN. — Four new telephone channels linking Amman with Baghdad via the co-axial cable linking the two countries were put into service Tuesday. Director of the Telecommunications Corporation Shaher Ismail said Wednesday.

The four channels, he added, will ensure round-the-clock telephone connections between the two capitals. Work is underway in Jordan and Iraq, he said, to double the number of available channels and introduce a semi automatic dial system in the near future.

Telephone communications between Amman and Baghdad were previously assured via radio and only for two hours a day.



Coloured mosaic floor of Byzantine basilica.

## Ancient Greek basilica discovered

AMMAN. — The coloured mosaic floor of a Byzantine basilica dating back to the sixth century A.D. was uncovered by accident in the Jebelha in the course of digging the foundations for a house, official sources at the Department of Antiquities said Wednesday.

Archaeologists immediately took charge and were able to determine that the pavement belonged to a Byzantine basilica. Illegible Greek writings found inscribed on the pavement most probably recorded the names of its builders and the time of its construction, the sources said.



Coloured mosaic floor of Byzantine basilica.

## Numeiri envoy departs

AMMAN. — The Sudanese Ambassador to Egypt, Ahmad Salah Bukhari, who visited Jordan in the capacity of President Jaafar Numeiri's special envoy, left here Wednesday morning at the end of a three-day visit.

During his stay, Mr. Bukhari delivered a message from President Numeiri to H.M. King Hussein. He was seen off at the airport by the Assistant Director of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	586.0	592.0
French franc :	70.5	70.8
Swiss franc :	137.9	138.3
German mark :	128.9	129.3
Iraqi dinar :	933.0	938.0
Saudi riyal :	94.0	94.4
Syrian pound :	80.0	80.5
Egyptian pound :	470.0	480.0
Lebanese pound :	115.8	116.9
U.A.E. dirham :	83.8	84.4

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## Bridges to close

AMMAN. — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad Bridges, leading to and from the West Bank will be closed as of 12 noon Thursday June 3 until Sunday morning June 6, sources at the Public Security Department said here Tuesday.

## Jordan Pakistan economic commission meets

AMMAN. June 2 — The first high level meeting of the Pakistan-Jordan Joint Commission takes place here Thursday June 3rd. The Commission's meetings will last two days and a number of subjects are likely to be discussed to increase economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The joint Pakistan-Jordan Commission was created during the visit of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Pakistan in November last year.

The Pakistani side is headed by Mr. Aftab Ahmad, Secretary Economic Affairs Division.

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Communications Dr. Mohammad Adoub Al Zeben Wednesday received the Indian charge d'affaires in Amman.

● AMMAN. — The Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Wednesday received the South Korean ambassador to Jordan. He also received Jordan's ambassadors to the United Kingdom and Syria, Maan Abu Nuwar and Nabih Nemr.

● AMMAN. — Mauritania's new ambassador to Jordan arrived here Wednesday to assume his new responsibilities. He was received at the airport by the Assistant Director of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

● AMMAN. — The Governor of Amman, Ali Al Basheer, Wednesday received the Greek ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The new minister of Justice Hassan Al Kayed was sworn in at the Royal Hashemite Court Wednesday in the presence of His Majesty King Hussein. Present at the ceremony were Prime Minister Zeid Rifai and Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Mudar Badran.

## Arab Women's Organisation protests Israeli treatment children under occupation

EDITOR'S NOTE: We print below excerpts from letter sent by Arab Women's Organisation of Jordan to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

An Appeal to the world public opinion on the occasion of 1st June-International Children's Day.

To : U.N. General Secretary, The Human Rights Committee.

International Women Democratic Federation.

On the occasion of 1st June, International Children's Day, we address the representatives of world public opinion appealing to their conscience to defend the life and rights of Arab Children living under the Israeli occupation and in refugee camps.

The Israeli occupying forces have lately accelerated its campaigns of barbaric oppression which is not only directed to all but to children in particular.

The streets of Nablus, Jerusalem, Jenin, Ramallah, Birah, Bethlehem and other cities have turned to war areas. Innocent children and young students were shot down in the streets. Among the victims of the recent criminal practices were :

Ahmad Afaneh — 10 years old  
Jamal Al Zein — 11 years old  
Lena Nabulsi — 17 years old  
Abdallah Hawas — 20 years old  
Mohammad Al Kurd — 21 years old

We appeal to you in the name of the Arab Children in the occupied territories and in the refugee camps to demand the of the Israeli criminal practices and maintain the Rights of Child to live in a free land protected against all kinds of maltreatment.

## Health minister opens dentistry clinic

RUSSEIFA. — The Minister of Health, Dr. Tawad Al Qadhi, Tuesday opened a new dentistry clinic here as part of the ministry's efforts to expand and improve medical services throughout the Kingdom within the framework of its five-year development plan.

Dr. Al Qadhi said that the ministry had so far opened 38 new dentistry clinics in the Kingdom and intends to increase the number of its five-year development plan.

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## 7 meet to control nuclear proliferation

GENEVA, June 1, (R). — Specialists from about a dozen countries with nuclear technology are this week to discuss ways of preventing the proliferation of atomic weapons, an international source said today.

The governments of the seven countries which worked out principles to ensure that any nuclear material or technology would not be used for nuclear explosives. These are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany and Japan. They are likely to be joined in talks by Sweden, Belgium, Holland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. So far, the meeting that the source declined to say exactly would start.

The strict export rules laid by the seven, the source has to apply International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The United States, Britain and other exporters are exercising restraint in the sales of technology which could lead to the construction of uranium enrichment plants, reprocessing plants or heavy water production plants from which atomic weapons are made.

The U.S. and British governments are also studying the possibility of including such plants in regional fuel centres and thus getting maximum security against the spreading of nuclear weapons.

Western officials fear that the world may be at a watershed in nuclear development which could lead to many non-nuclear countries obtaining the capability of producing nuclear weapons.

The London talks, however, are not under the aegis of the 1968 East-West treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The meeting comes just after last week's announcement that South Africa's first nuclear power station would be built at a cost of about 500 million sterling by a French consortium.

This has aroused a storm of criticism in France and abroad. But French authorities have made it clear that French policy calls for clients to abide by conditions of the IAEA for prior agreement that nuclear technology is to be used for peaceful purposes only.

The date for the economic summit conference of western leaders will probably be announced later this week, presidential spokesman Ronald Nessen said yesterday.

The meeting probably will be in Puerto Rico about June 28, authoritative sources said. (In Paris, a French presidential spokesman confirmed that Puerto Rico was envisaged as the place for a summit at the end of June.)

Participants invited by President Ford, will be heads of the French, West German, British, Italian and Japanese governments, which were represented at the previous economic summit in France last November, plus the Canadian Prime Minister.

It was foreseen at the November summit that another meeting might be desirable. Alan Greenspan, one of Mr. Ford's top economic counsellors, advised him that a summit now would be opportune, Mr. Nessen said.

That was because improvement of western economies was faster than expected, and certain countries were having problems, Mr. Nessen explained.

Mr. Nessen denied at a press conference that the summit was being timed to come after the last presidential primary elections in the United States.

In Bonn a West German official said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was informed at the start of May about President Ford's proposal of holding a new summit, and "spontaneously" agreed.

Topics to be discussed will include the struggle against recession, the raw materials problem, the principle of unfettered trade and monetary cooperation the official specified.

In London, a British spokesman said his government was considering the proposed summit favourably.



PEACEKEEPERS — These two vehicles are identified by the Associated Press as Syrian army tanks patrolling near the resort town of Zahle in the Bekaa region of eastern Lebanon. They are said to be there as part of a Syrian effort to halt the fighting in Lebanon and keep the peace in the country. (AP wirephoto).

## Ford proposal for economic summit well received

TOKYO, June 2 (AFP). — Prime Minister Takeo Miki today notified U.S. President Gerald Ford that he is "willing" to attend a U.S.-proposed seven-nation economic summit conference, a top foreign ministry official said.

The notification was made in a telegram to the White House in Washington in response to the U.S. request received here Tuesday for Japan's attendance at the proposed meeting, the official said.

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## Algeria urges better structured non-aligned movement

ALGIERS, June 2 (AFP). — The problem of the Western Sahara aligned countries' to coordinate was put to representatives of non-aligned nations here for the first time yesterday by Algerian delegate Abdelatif Rahal who called for non-aligned support for self-determination in the territory, now split between Morocco and Mauritania.

Mr. Rahal told the coordination committee meeting here that the non-aligned group's credibility would suffer seriously if it shirked the duty of supporting the Saharans fighting for self-determination and independence.

"The non-aligned movement cannot condone an operation essentially aimed at robbing a people of its right to belong to our community of free nations," he said.

He said right to self-determination had been "recognised and reaffirmed for years both by the non-aligned movement and by the whole international community."

Mr. Rahal also urged the non-aligned countries' to coordinate activities on the international scene noting that still no solution had been found to the major Middle East problems.

He also urged members to condemn "foreign interventions against the governments of Guyana, Jamaica and Barbados" adding that "interfering with their affairs poses a threat to all our sovereignties and security."

Mr. Rahal said the group should encourage the expansion of the "non-alignment philosophy" applying at the same time "strict criteria" as to conditions for membership.

He said while the group had never sought to become a "rigidly structured body" some kind of loose structure was needed "half way between the present system (which practically means no organisation at all) and a rationalised structure."

Mr. Rahal said the New York non-aligned bureau and coordination committee had proved an interesting experiment and should be preserved with properly defined functions.

## FAA chief prefers Boeing to Concorde

BRUSSELS, June 1 (R). — The U.S. federal aviation chief said here today after flying the Atlantic in a Concorde supersonic airliner of the airline Air France the plane was a technical triumph but could not make money for airlines.

Dr. John McLucas, head of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), told a press conference that his flight in the French Concorde from Washington to Paris had been noisy and cramped. He would return to the U.S. in a Boeing 747 jumbo jet he added.

Dr. McLucas said he doubted whether more than the 16 Concorde already ordered would ever be built.

He suggested that environmentalists in New York were over-reacting to the noise made by the Anglo-French plane.

"I don't like noise. You don't like noise, but there's such thing as over-reaction," he said.

Dr. McLucas is touring European offices of the FAA, which regulates safety measures for American aviation.

## British Leyland reports first Arab orders in 6-years

LONDON, June 1 (R). — British Leyland, the state-subsidised car firm, has received its first orders from Arab countries after they lifted a six-year trade boycott on the company last month, it was announced today.

The announcement said that orders for the firm's special products division worth 500,000 sterling had come from Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Qatar for construction and road making equipment, building equipment and refrigeration components.

A spokesman for British Leyland said that buyers from most Arab countries had been visiting the firm's plants in the last few weeks and that a special trade show was being organised next month. Plans were already well advanced for the establishment of a Middle East sales and service network.

British Leyland and its 97 affiliated companies were taken off the blacklist of the Arab Boycott Office, an Arab League agency, after they proved they had stopped trading with Israel.

## Involving closer ties with NATO, U.S. France adopts "enlarged sanctuary" doctrine on defence

PARIS, June 2, (AFP). — France has definitively abandoned its "national strategy" in favour of cooperation with the Atlantic Treaty Organisation (ATO).

General Mery was military aide to General Giscard d'Estaing before his appointment last year as chief of staff. The general is known for his close ties with the president to be well aware of his own France's defence needs.

Mery outlined the new five main points:

1. The new policy is known as "the enlarged sanctuary" under which the nuclear strikeforce would still have as its priority the defence of the "national sanctuary" — France itself — while aware that a major conflict could come about from a threat to neighbouring European countries and in particular the Mediterranean.
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3. France envisages using its troops "in the forward battle zone, for instance the eastern border of West Germany," General Mery wrote: "It would be extremely dangerous for us to remain out of that first battle in which our own security would be at stake."
4. But there is no question of France returning to the military structure of NATO — de Gaulle quit

an attack could come from the West as well as the East. General Mery did not believe that a "national strategy" like France's could adopt this position.

But if French troops in the event of a conflict have to fight within the NATO combat plan, preparations must be started now for such a liaison.

General Mery hints at this in writing: "An eventual action at the side of NATO creates a certain number of problems which we are trying to solve."

4. The new policy also sets problems for the use of Pluton, France's tactical nuclear missile, and General Mery noted that European defence will not be merely confined to French nuclear missiles and West Germany conventional forces like tanks. He said France's own conventional forces must be "as strong as" those of West Germany.

General Mery admitted that to him "it seems difficult to conceive of a European defence totally independent of an American alliance."

But he thought that a "new alliance" must be worked out which would have a "better balance than NATO."

Observers here believe this article will spark off a new uproar amongst Gaullists and socialists and Communists who will complain that France is giving up its former independent military policy with the aim of returning, by indirect means, to NATO.

Socialist Deputy Jean-Pierre Chevenement said in a statement today that the Mery article "revealed the contradictions and hypocrisy" of the French government in claiming that it was maintaining an independent defence policy. The deputy said that "in reality, the Mery policy means a return to NATO."

it in 1966 — which it would have to do if it stationed troops on this border.

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## Japan sees U.S. defence treaty as buffer against communism

TOKYO, JAPAN (CSM) — One year after the shock of communist victory in Indochina, Japan still looks on its security treaty with the United States as "absolutely indispensable" to its independence and security.

In a recent interview, Defence Minister Michita Sakata outlined three "guiding principles" for the defence of his country: the will to resist aggression; a minimum defence capability that would neither strain people's livelihood nor be regarded as a threat by others; and the security treaty with the United States.

To Western critics the first and second principles may appear contradictory. In Mr. Sakata's view, they reflect the realities of post-World War II Japan — a democracy that, in his words, is "barely 30 years old" and whose neighbours have not yet forgotten the militarism that preceded this transformation.

In Europe, Mr. Sakata said, détente between the United States and the Soviet Union is based on a "carefully calculated balance of power." In Asia, overpopulated and with pitifully low standards of living, "the nuance of fear about nuclear weapons is different."

Still, with the emergence of a new communist power in Indochina Southeast Asian countries banded together in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations realise their need for greater self-reliance.

For Japan, the only advanced industrial economy in Asia, the Korean peninsula is a focus of tension, but "as long as American

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## Bank of Israel reports "desperate" economic situation

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 1, (R) — The governor of the Bank of Israel has called for cuts in all spending except defence because of the "desperate" economic situation.

The governor, Mr. Moshe Sanbar, told reporters: "Israel cannot afford to fight on four fronts at the same time. We cannot promote our defence forces, social services, development and immigration absorption simultaneously. We have to set priorities."

"And since defence needs are the most important, all spending on the other needs should be reduced."

The government had failed in its plan to restrain domestic demand last year, he said, though its system of "mini-devaluations" of two per cent a month had been successful and kept inflation to 23 per cent.

He added: "The government's policy has resulted in the poor becoming less poor, and the rich becoming richer. But the economy in general has been the sufferer."

In his annual report published today, Mr. Sanbar said Israel's foreign debt was \$ 8,200 million

at the end of February.

He said debt repayment amounted to \$ 500 million a year and was continuing to grow. The foreign balance of payments deficit, covered by heavy loans from abroad, amounted to \$ 4,100 million last year.

## Rabat congress hears plea for Arab economic bloc

RABAT, June 2 (R) — Long-range plans should be formulated to create an Arab economic bloc, Mr. Tayeb Bencheikh, Moroccan Secretary of State for Planning and Regional Development, said at the opening of the Congress of the Union of Arab Economists here late yesterday.

At the congress by Mr. Fawzi Al Kaissi, Iraqi Minister of Economy and Finance and Secretary-General of the Union, Mr. Bencheikh said economic exchanges between Arab countries left much to be desired in an era when the trend was towards economic blocs.

To remedy this he said each Arab state should give preference to products from other Arab states and strive to establish complementary economies by means of coordinated long-term planning.



**OTS' ON THE LINE** — An engineering team of the British Test Satellite (OTS) spacecraft with the ability to relay 111 simultaneous telephone links — being tested in a simulated environment of its prime contractor in southern England. The team is intended to measure the propagation characteristics of the signals in a simulated space environment by blocking off ground-based radio links and signals reflected from nearby buildings or other obstacles. OTS will provide facilities for a significant part of the European telephone, telegraph and telex traffic in the future, including the requirements of the European Broadcasting Union for a radio relay.

## ECA adopts ambitious 5-year economic development plan

ADDIS ABABA, June 1, (R) — A five-year plan for economic development was adopted tonight by the executive committee of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The Chairman of the meeting, Algerian Commerce Minister Layachi Yaker, told a press conference that the plan, details of which are to be released later, covered a wide range of topics which he said were "completely in line with what we want to do within the framework of the new international economic order."

"We are very optimistic about the implementation of this ambitious programme, he said, adding that it was a means to make the African countries control their natural resources to "use them better for the development of their economies and for improving living conditions of our peoples."

M. Yaker said the programme contained measures to improve rural conditions in Africa, and appealed to member states of the ECA, together with financial institutions, "to give greater attention to the problems of this continent."

The Algerian minister said the session had also assessed the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which has just ended in Nairobi.

## Bank report says LDC economies improve quickly

Economists of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company have revised upward their projection of improvement this year in the financial position of non-oil-producing less developed countries (LDCs).

Recovery from recession in the industrial countries is especially benefiting the non-oil LDCs through increased demand for both raw materials and light manufactures, according to an article in the bank's monthly publication, World Financial Markets. Also cited as contributing to an improved position are measures taken by the LDCs to restrict their own imports.

The bank's analysts now look for the combined current-account (trade in goods and services, plus private transfer payments) position of the LDCs to improve this year to a deficit of \$ 29 billion from last year's \$ 36½ billion. In January they had projected a 1976 improvement of only \$ 5 billion.

The gross financing needs of the non-oil LDCs will not decline by the full amount of the current-account improvement, the bank's study notes, because repayment of external debt will rise by as much as \$ 2 billion to an estimated \$ 1¼ billion this year. The gross financing requirement is projected at \$ 41-42 billion.

This amount "probably can be covered without great difficulty," the analysis states, "although a few countries may have problems. Gross flows from official bilateral sources, including OPEC, and the international development lending

institutions can be expected to continue at about their 1975 rates, or perhaps modestly higher." Private direct investment also, the study suggests, "can reasonably be expected to continue at last year's level."

Commercial bank lending to the LDCs, estimated to have run thus far in 1976 somewhat above a year ago, may not sustain that pace, the article says. But if the projected current-account improvement materializes, it adds, "a slowing of commercial bank lending should not present a serious problem for developing countries in the aggregate."

The report takes note of a recent warning by the managing director of the International Monetary Fund that competition among bank lenders may make balance-of-payments borrowing too easy for deficit countries. "It is incumbent on banks," the commentary continues, "to improve further their competence in appraising borrowing countries' economic and financial policies."

Attempting to influence borrowing countries' economic and financial policies, the bank publication acknowledges, "is a heavy responsibility, and admittedly one which is difficult to carry out, particularly in the face of competitive pressures." However, it notes, "the discipline of the market place can have an important bearing on whether sound economic and financial policies are taken on a timely basis."

## Large phosphate find made in Iran

TEHRAN, June 1, (R) — Phosphate deposits estimated at 120 million tons were discovered near the town of Tabriz, Iran, an Iranian newspaper reported today.

The discovery was said to be a large find of phosphate, a key mineral in the country.

But on the other problem of debt relief, nothing had been done in Nairobi, he said.

"We are ready to continue our pressure on the developed countries to bring about a more positive stand on these very important issues," he said.

The ECA meeting had also stressed that "the principle of self-reliance is to be there also," M. Yaker said. "We have to count more on ourselves, on our own natural resources, on our own means of national revenue."

"This principle of self-reliance is of utmost importance," he said. On the UNCTAD conference, M. Yaker said it had achieved something as far as commodities were concerned, but had "failed to get the integrated approach to problems in the developing countries accepted by some industrialised countries."

"But still we have a basis for this key issue of commodities," he said. "It remains to be seen whether the decisions that are there in the resolutions are to be consolidated into practice or not but we are determined to act with the greatest solidarity and unity which has prevailed throughout between the developing countries."

## Britain reports no progress on North Sea oil floor price

Brussels June 1, (R) — Britain today served notice to its Common Market partners that if there is no progress towards a minimum safeguard price for North Sea oil next week it will raise the issue at July's EEC summit.

British Minister for European Affairs Roy Hattersley told reporters after a meeting of EEC foreign ministers here that although agreed in principle by a previous summit in Rome last December there had been no progress towards implementing this decision.

A meeting of energy ministers earlier this year ended without agreement. Their next session is slated for June 8 in Luxembourg.

"It is nonsense that the summit can get the follow up from the council of ministers to implement its decisions," Mr. Hattersley said.

France has been the most reluctant of the nine to move towards accepting a floor price mechanism. The level proposed by the Commission to protect North Sea oil from any sharp slump in world prices is seven dollars per barrel, compared with current world prices of over 11 dollars.

## In Kissinger, Simon joint statement

## U.S. slams UNCTAD vote on IRB propos

WASHINGTON, June 2, (R) — The United States bluntly warned the less-developed nations yesterday against going along with Communist-led parliamentary manoeuvres to scuttle U.S. economic proposals.

Stung by the defeat of a pet U.S. project at the U.N. economic conference in Nairobi Monday, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Treasury Secretary William Simon said in a joint statement that western economic proposals must be seriously considered.

The joint statement was an unusually outspoken response to the defeat of Dr. Kissinger's call for studying the creation of an international resources bank that would act as a buffer between multinational corporations and developing countries that are rich in undeveloped raw materials.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) defeated the proposal Monday on a 33 to 31 vote.

The statement said that 90 countries, almost all of them developing nations, either abstained

or were absent at the last minute. U.S. officials attributed their absence to strong opposition to the U.S. proposal on the part of the Communist world.

"A substantial number of the 33 votes against were the socialist countries, whose contribution to the development of the poorer countries of the world is negligible," the statement said.

It went on to say that the absence or abstention of the 90 nations does not bode well for the future of the North-South dialogue on economic cooperation.

"They (less developed countries) must not lend themselves to parliamentary manipulation by those states who contribute nothing to the development of the poor nations of the world," the statement said.

The statement said the United States would revive the proposal for an international resources bank (IRB), adding: "We expect that it will be considered with the same respect and care which the United States will lead to the study of the proposals which (developing countries) will table."

A ranking U.S. official declined to accuse the Communist world of pressuring the poorer nations, but noted that Cuba had been in the forefront of opposing the IRB. The official noted that the United States had only called for a study of the bank, and not its immediate creation.

U.S. officials conceded that the bank could in fact be established without any international approval.

They said the IRB proposal would be revived at other conferences, probably those like the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), in which Communists do not participate.

The statement indicated particular U.S. irritation at the fact that so many nations did not vote

either way on the U.S. proposal. "The United States, whose is so vital, does not expect to make major efforts to correct rate, that its proposals will be subject to accidental majority," the statement said.

"If the dialogue between developing and developed countries is to succeed, suggest put forward by the developed nations, such as the IRB at UNCTAD, must be treated on their merits and with serious consideration."

## S. Arabia acts to bar Israeli jet from British fair. Maariv reports

TEL AVIV, June 1, (R) — Israeli paper said today that Saudi Arabia was bringing economic pressure to bear on British aircraft companies to bar the exhibit of an Israeli-made jet fighter at the Farnborough air show in Britain.

The London correspondent of the afternoon daily Maariv said Saudi representatives had informed the British Aircraft Corporation and the Hawker Siddeley company that showing the Israeli-made Kfir jet might change considerations underlying the ordering of British-made fighter aircraft for Arab countries. "It might also reduce other orders connected with the British aircraft industry," the paper said.

The Kfir, used during the Yom Kippur war, is an Israeli development of the French-designed Mirage, with an American-made engine.

The correspondent said British manufacturers who organised the Farnborough show would have weight the Arab threat against prestige of allowing the Israeli fighter aircraft to have its world showing.



# Integration looms large for Australia's 140,000 aboriginals

AUSTRALIA (CSM). That more needs to be done for aboriginals is beyond dispute: the House of Representatives' standing committee on aboriginals in Canberra has just completed a major inquiry which spotlighted alcoholism and child malnutrition. It made 19 recommendations to the government, specifically to upgrade community health programmes and to spend more money on alcoholism treatment.

Not all aboriginals are content to sit back and wait for someone else to help them.

Pam Kelly also represents what seems to be the majority view among aboriginals themselves, that the future lies not in the street-corner cries for separatism, but in using white help—even though that help inevitably leads to a loss of their "aboriginality" and a rising generation virtually indistinguishable from whites except by the colour of their skin.

Mrs. Kelly, the sixth of 14 children, ran away from school in a remote country town of New South Wales when she was 14. She went to work as a cook in a local convent, married, and came to Sydney when she was 17.

Now her children range in age from 12 down to 5; her husband works on the Sydney waterfront.

She applied for one-year Sydney University course that prepares aboriginals to become high school teachers' aides. All the places for the year had been taken, so she decided to go back to high school, taking science, history, English, maths, home science and art.

Her husband picks up her children from their schools when his shift ends in mid-afternoon; at night she packs the three older children off to a supervised youth club, puts the younger two to bed, and spreads out her books in the kitchen.

Helping make this all possible is a state school welfare officer, Eve Gourlay, who not only guides her through the red tape needed to obtain grants, but is beside her when the whole venture seems a bit overwhelming for an aboriginal woman from the country.

Mrs. Kelly is eligible for the normal secondary school aid all aboriginals can receive: a Commonwealth grant of about \$250 a year (about \$300 in American money) as a living allowance, and \$64 every two weeks (U.S. \$80) for tuition, books, and the like.

If she gets to a university, Canberra will pay all tuition, books, and other expenses, and a living allowance of \$1,200 (U.S. \$1,500) a year, which Commonwealth officials readily concede is too low. Raising it is difficult, however,



Younger aboriginals look to a new future.

since the new Liberal-Country Party government is cutting back public spending to bring down inflation.

Not all aboriginals are like Mrs. Kelly. What about the ones who abuse their aid money, the men who turn it into alcohol, the women who spend it on cars or clothes?

"Sure, it happens," she says. "It comes down to how much you want to get ahead... and to what you tell your kids. I tell mine that they are Australians, and as good as anyone else. They don't have to hide or be ashamed."

Some discrimination still exists, particularly in country areas, where alcohol is a major problem. It is no longer forbidden to aboriginals; native communities can decide whether or not to accept number of them, including it. A mission settlements, refuse it.

The House of Representatives' standing committee found alcoholism, combined with poverty, ill health, and unemployment, have made the conditions of some families an "unconcealed tragedy." It wants a review of the type of social security payments which might be made to aboriginals suffering from alcoholism.

Meanwhile, a major probe into an incident in Laverton, Western Australia, has exposed an instance

of police brutality. The probe found local police had wrongfully arrested 50 aboriginals at Skull Creek, 250 miles north of Kalgoorlie, and had then falsified their official records of the incident. The probe dismissed other allegations against the police, however.

Nevertheless, progress is seen in other ways: success stories include those of tennis star Yvonne Goolagong and several prominent political figures.

"We don't accept any contention that the aboriginal is intellectually inferior," says the decisive, able chief civil servant in the 1,300-man Aboriginal Affairs department in Canberra, Berrie Dexter.

"Culturally opposite, yes. They don't till the soil, or acquire material possessions much beyond a boomerang; they lack ambition in our sense, they don't count much beyond four."

"But look at the qualities they do have: they understand genealogies so complex we need computers to follow them; they are sharp observers of signs; outstanding painters; musically gifted on an atonal scale; their oral poetry and literature is rich and complex..."

In general, aid programmes appear to be doing well in education. Children in secondary school are up from 2,000 seven years ago to 11,000 today, a high percentage of those eligible; university graduates are up from four to 20, and those in universities and colleges of various kinds have gone from four to more than 1,000.

The programmes are successful in health (infant mortality has greatly decreased) and are active in civil rights (legal aid is federally supported, to the annoyance of local police long accustomed to quick "quilty" pleas and no fuss) and land rights.

Where Canberra is not doing

well—and Mr. Dexter admits it—is in housing (5,000 units provided since 1969 but another 20,000 needed) and in jobs (aboriginal unemployment is about 35 per cent, compared with 5 per cent for whites).

For the first time, hundreds of bright youngsters are leaving high school; despite benefits for up to 18 months there are few jobs available.

The biggest single employer is Mr. Dexter's own department, which has 700 young aboriginals on its books, or 50 per cent of the total pay-roll.

There are other gaps: the 50,000 or so full bloods (in the Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia) are wisely left to their old ways; the cultural gap is too wide.

Families still pull children out of schools to "come home and earn some money" (one father did it to a son who had completed two years of undergraduate engineering). Many children still drop out of school early.

A radical wing of aboriginal opinion has set up headquarters in a house on Canberra's Embassy Row, taking aim at what it sees as the paternalism and the inadequacy of aid. It includes some of the same people who support the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee, an elected body of 41 members launched by the previous Labour Party government.

The committee's work has lapsed, however. The concept of elected representatives does not fit the aboriginal tradition, and Canberra's approach, even in the later Labour years, has moved back to more usual, more paternal, but more effective channels.

Separatism seems to have little future. Pam Kelly, school books on the kitchen table and eyes fixed on the university, would agree to that.



One of the aboriginals trying to establish herself in Australia.



Traditional aboriginal dances — how long will they survive?

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8:55:	9:15:	Play
Quran	7:30	News in Hebrew
Cartoons	7:45	Varieties
Circus	8:30	Adam's rib
Courtship of Eddie's father	9:15	Clayhanger
News in Arabic	10:00	News in English
Science and life	10:15	Sixth sense
Quiz programme		(On both cannels)

### Amman Airport

res:	9.00	Cairo (EA)
Kuwait	9.30	Dhahran
Beirut (MEA)	9.30	Bangkok, Bahrain
Cairo (EA)	9.40	Kuwait (KAC)
Rome	10.30	Deir Al Zor, Damascus
Cairo	12.30	Amman (SA)
Kuwait (KAC)		Aqaba (SA)
Athens, Amsterdam	15.05	Cairo
Madrid	17.30	
Aqaba (SA)	18.15	Copenhagen, Vienna
London (BA)	19.00	Rome
Paris	19.00	London
Kuwait	19.40	Beirut (MEA)
Damascus (SA)	20.30	Kuwait
Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	21.00	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
Kuwait		

### Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	News Bulletin
7.45	News Reports
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
13.00	News Summary
13.03	Pop session (part II)
14.00	News Bulletin
14.10	Radio magazine
14.30	Play of the week
15.00	Concert hour
16.00	Old favourites
16.30	Easy listening
17.00	Pop session (part III)
18.00	News Summary
18.05	Listener's choice
18.30	Pop music
19.00	News Bulletin
19.10	News reports
19.30	Sign off

### Market Prices

Apples (golden):	80—120
Apples (starken):	120—160
Apples (double red):	120—200
Bananas:	120—180
Bell pepper:	80—120
Carrot (yellow):	40—60
Cucumber (small):	80—100
Cherry (large):	100—140
Cherry (large):	120—160
Cherry (Red):	120—180
Eggplant (small):	100—140
Eggplant (large):	90—120
Grape leaves:	120—160
Green beans:	90—130
Garlic (dry):	100—140
Garlic (green):	100—140
Hot Pepper:	100—120
Lemon:	60—90
Horse beans:	40—60
Marrow (regular):	70—90
Marrow (small):	40—60
Orange:	120—170
Onions (local):	50—80
Onions (imported):	50—90
Okra:	300—450
Potatoes (local):	50—80

### Peaches:

200—150

### Spinach:

30—50

### Tangerines:

120—170

### Tomatoes:

50—80

### Wild cucumbers:

50—70

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Taxis:

Hama: (44933)  
Khaled: (23715)  
Khayyam: (41541)

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**

- Shift of a feather
- Lugs
- Progressive movement
- Constituting a whole
- American author
- Hose
- About
- Inlet
- Quiet
- Punitive
- Needlefish
- See
- Runner
- Deep
- Encore
- Scout unit
- Bank roll
- Exist
- Among
- Act craftily
- Serious
- French school
- Success
37. News Service: SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
- Low caste Hindu
- Flattery
- West Indian sorcery
- Unbelievable
- Indian
- Pignons

**DOWN**

- Italian river
- Green-blue color
- Summer in Paris
- Sloth
- Revolving part
- Insult
- Harem room
- Credible
- Cupid
- Duster
- Mavim
- Pigeon
- Supreme Being
- Slack
- Woman's undergarment: abbr.
- Weightwatcher's forte
- Headache
- Studied action
- Firestone
- Points the lily
- Fencing swords
- Ascortment
- Hurry
- Crude metal
- Japanese sash
- Organization: abbr.
- That thing

Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-3



## Sterling continues its nosedive on European markets

LONDON, June 2 (R). — Britain's pound sterling plunged by four cents against the U.S. dollar in as many hours today — its steepest dive on record apart from formal devaluations.

The latest selling wave to hit the anaemic pound pushed it down to \$1.7125 at one stage and brought the depreciation against the dollar to 15 per cent since sterling dropped through the two-dollar barrier on March 4.

The loss of confidence in sterling, reflected in foreign exchange centres around the world, put further pressure on Mr. James Callaghan's Labour government to adjust its economic priorities.

But talk on possible new major cuts in public spending to reduce the government's huge budget deficit was being dismissed in government circles.

Ministers here believe the money markets are not behaving rationally, and that a rebound in sterling from the present low levels is inevitable, particularly if trade union agreement to further wage restraint is buttoned up later this month.

On the West German market in Frankfurt, sterling plunged to 4.471 marks at the official fixing, from the 4.556 marks at the same stage of trading yesterday.

On Monday, the fixing rate was 4.58, in early March 5.15, and on June 2 last year it was nearly a mark higher, or some 20 per cent.

## Polisario condemns Senegal's mediation

DAR ES SALAAM, June 2 (R). — A leading member of the Algerian-backed Polisario Sahara independence movement today condemned Senegalese attempts to mediate in the dispute between Morocco and Algeria over the Western Sahara.

Spain ceded the Western Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania last February against opposition from Algeria, which supports independence for the neighbouring phosphate-rich territory.

Polisario "foreign minister" Hakim Ibrahim accused Senegal of acting for Morocco following a meeting between Senegalese Foreign Minister Assanne Seck and King Hassan of Morocco in Marrakesh last night.

Mr. Ibrahim said the Moroccan and Mauritanian take-over of the Western Sahara was "an unprecedented danger to peace and stability in Africa... it is a new form of colonialism in Africa because it is not a colonisation by Europeans but by Africans themselves."

Mr. Ibrahim said he was in Dar Es Salaam to lobby delegates to the current session of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) liberation committee.

Mauritania and Morocco have threatened to leave the OAU if the dispute is discussed by the organisation.

more than today's level at 5.43. Trading was described as nervous and sometimes hectic today on all Western European markets.

As usual in times of monetary uncertainty, the Swiss franc was in heavy demand. It continued its recent upward surge against all other currencies, including the United States dollar and West Germany's strong mark.

As a result, sterling's decline was particularly marked in Zurich where it was quoted at 4.10 francs this afternoon compared with an opening 4.2092 and yesterday's rates around 4.2555.

## Plymouth Rock survives bomb

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts, June 2 (AFP). — An attempt to blow up Plymouth Rock here last night failed, according to police who said today that the historic monument appeared to be undamaged.

The rock marks the spot where the first Pilgrims arrived from England on board the Mayflower in 1620 to found the town of Plymouth.

## SALT negotiations resume in Geneva

GENEVA, June 2 (AFP). — The Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks (SALT-2) resumed here today, four weeks after they were suspended.

Informed sources said the two sides would probably discuss the timetable for future discussions, aimed at producing a treaty limiting the numbers of inter-continental ballistic missiles, bombers and nuclear submarines for an eight-year period after the expiry of the 1973 SALT-1 treaty.

Official sources indicated when the talks were suspended on May 5 that there was deadlock over whether the American cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber should be included in the new treaty.

## Moscow, Manila establish ties

MOSCOW, June 2 (AFP). — The Philippines and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations today on the third day of a visit here by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

A communique establishing relations and a joint declaration were signed in a ceremony in the Kremlin by Mr. Marcos and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, Tass news agency reported.

The establishment of relations had been expected.

A trade agreement was also signed today by Filipino Finance Minister Caesar Virata and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev.

## Development conference ends meetings

(Continued from page 1)

implementing the different phases of the plan, meeting obstacles as they arose and softening any hardships the plan might entail for the average citizen.

His Highness also stressed the need to share the benefits of development among all areas of the country. He highlighted the projected plans for the agricultural sector and noted the waste of first grade agricultural land that had become the object of real estate speculation. In reply to one question, he said the government intended to im-

pose a graduated tax on real estate.

Prince Hassan praised the existing cooperation with Syria and said there was scope for a great deal more. In conclusion, he thanked the participants in the conference and members of the civil service who made it possible.

The Crown Prince later presided over a seminar at the Jordan Valley Commission headquarters in Deir Alla, in which delegates to the conference and officers of the commission took part.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly above the day's lows after a mainly lower session Wednesday, with both equities and government stocks affected by the renewed weakness of sterling, dealers said.

Mining shares, however, were very firm with gains of up to 75p in heavyweight gold producers ahead of Wednesday's IMF gold auction.

Government stocks eased by up to one point in longs while shorts fell by around 3/4 point. At 15.00 hrs the F.T. index was 11.7 down at 361.3.

Leading industrials recorded falls of 10p to 14p, with some selling reported; net falls of up to 18p were seen in oils, while banks lost 5p to 12p. Australians mostly eased.

Oils were weak, with BP falling a net 17p after 22p ahead of first quarter figures due Thursday. Shell also lost 17p on balance.

Net falls of 10p to 12p were seen in Bat, Thorn, Beecham and Unilever as the market came off the bottom slightly with the increased official reserves, dealers said. Hawker, Tubes, Glaxo and ICI lost 8p apiece on balance while EMI and GEC fell 7p and 6p respectively.

Smaller falls of between 1p and 4p were seen in Courtauld, Marks, Bowater, Fisons and Dunlop.



**PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS** — These are recent file pictures of the five presidential contenders in Portugal. They are General Antonio Eanes, the favourite (left); Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo (top left); Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho (top right); Octavio Pato (bottom left); and Pomplio da Cruz (bottom right). The election is set for later this month.

## OPEC may meet before December

TOKYO, June 2 (AFP). — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) may hold an emergency session prior to its next general assembly scheduled for this December in Qatar, the visiting Libyan oil minister said today.

Ezzedin Mabrouk told a press conference that there was the possibility of OPEC discussing, among other matters, the adjustment of crude oil prices at a special meeting.

He said it was his personal view that advanced oil-consuming countries would be able to absorb a seven to eight per cent increase in oil-exporters' prices.

However, Mr. Mabrouk explained that OPEC nations would not raise oil prices to such an extent as to impede the world economic recovery.

The Libyan oil minister arrived in Japan last Monday on his way home after attending the OPEC meeting in Indonesia.

## Rhodesia says 23 guerrillas killed

SALISBURY, June 2 (AFP). — A total of 23 nationalist guerrillas have been killed in Rhodesia since the weekend, a security forces communique announced here today.

The kill-rate was described by observers as one of the highest since the Rhodesian war began in December 1972.

The latest kills bring the guerrilla death toll this year to 276.

So far this year, 38 Rhodesian troops (black and white) have been killed.

Total guerrilla dead since the war started in December 1972 is now 916 for the loss of 113 security force soldiers.

## Arab League called upon to discuss Lebanon events

(Continued from page 1)

ences between Egypt and Syria. The Iraqi Arab League envoy, Mr. Monzer Al Motlak, also submitted a note renewing an Iraqi request last month for an immediate convocation of a foreign ministers meeting to "halt the bloody strife in Lebanon and discuss foreign intervention in its internal affairs."

Egypt proposed earlier this year the formation of a token Arab force to separate the warring Lebanese factions and supervise a ceasefire pending a solution.

The two Palestinian representatives later conferred with the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers in Alexandria.

The Palestine news agency (Wafa) said the Palestinians explained the reasons for their concern over the present developments in Lebanon.

The two ministers, Wafa said, emphasised that their governments were committed to the preservation of Lebanon's unity and sovereignty and the protection as well of the Palestine resistance movement.

The Palestinian representatives were due to hold a similar meeting with Egyptian foreign minister Ismail Fahmy.

## Greek Cypriots reject Turkish proposals on talks

NICOSIA, June 2 (R). — The Greek Cypriots have formally rejected Turkish Cypriot proposals made a week ago for talks on drawing a boundary between the two sides.

In a letter handed to the United Nations senior political adviser in Cyprus yesterday and made public today, Greek Cypriot negotiator Tassos Papadopoulos described the Turkish Cypriot proposals as "completely unacceptable" and "flagrantly contrary to the fundamental concept of all United Nations resolutions on Cyprus."

## Angola mercenaries trial starts soon

LONDON, June 2 (R). — Angola said today that no details could be given yet of charges against 13 white mercenaries captured in the dying days of the Angolan civil war and due to go on trial in Luanda this month.

In an earlier statement, Justice Minister Diogenes Boavida had said that eight days after the formal charging a revolutionary court would set the date for the trial "which is expected to be June 8."

The official Angolan Press Agency said today in a telex message to London that "lawyers advise that no details of the charges can be given yet, but it is expected they will be announced shortly before the trial opens."

The mercenaries, captured by troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the northern part of the country, are from Britain, the United States and Ireland.

## Kosygin, Assad confer in Damascus

(Continued from page 1)

Palestinian people", said Mr. Kosygin, "should participate in the Geneva Conference on an equal footing with the other parties, because the fair settlement of the Palestinian problem is the essential element in the global solution of this crisis."

Premier Ayoubi had told his Russian guest: "The arms you have provided have been a means of dissuasion against imperialist-Zionist expansion."

"As long as Syria remains militarily powerful, this will be a security factor for the forces of liberty and progress in our region."

Mr. Kosygin is due tomorrow to visit Kuneitra, the Syrian town on the Golan Heights destroyed by the Israelis before they implemented the 1974 disengagement agreement and evacuated the town.

## Syrian move evokes calm,

(Continued from page 1)

as a significant development and could have a far-reaching impact on the political scene.

The fact that the meeting had taken place was announced by Pierre Gemayel, father of Bashir Gemayel.

Asked about the results, he said: "I hope they will be good."

Through solidarity, he said, the Lebanese people "can resist anything."

Beirut Radio meanwhile said tonight that Beirut will be without electricity until further notice because the only remaining power line into the city has been hit by shells.

## ILO assembly opens with call to leave out politics

GENEVA, June 2 (R). — The International Labour Organisation (ILO) opened its annual assembly here today and the 131 delegates were asked by Chairman Michael O'Leary, of Ireland, to keep politics out of their discussions.

If they persisted in raising political issues in the ILO they might endanger if not the existence then certainly the effectiveness of the institution, he said.

Mr. O'Leary, Ireland's labour minister, was speaking after being elected chairman of the three-week conference.

His appeal may go unheeded. The assembly faces a packed agenda aimed at improving working conditions around the world, but that issue would be overshadowed by quarrels over the ILO's budget and decision-making methods.

Underlying the disputes, which appeared in meetings of its governing body last week, is a political conflict between the rich and poor member countries and between workers and governments.

The ILO is unique because it groups governments, employers' and workers' representatives at all decision-taking levels except for the assembly's finance committee, which includes only paymaster governments.

The assembly delegates on Friday open a separate, but concurrent, ILO-sponsored World Employment Conference to study how jobless millions in poor countries can be employed and how rich states can protect their own employed from recession.

A political dispute could also dominate these talks because the ILO's governing body on Saturday rejected move to seat the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as an observer, although the PLO has such status at the General Assembly under a decision taken last year.

Mr. O'Leary said today: "The successful outcome of both conferences will be endangered if delegations do not eschew the restatement of political positions."

The ILO was created to improve working conditions through government, labour and employer collaboration. "Let there be a willing acceptance that the limits of our disagreement will be set by the terms of that mandate," Mr. O'Leary said.

Several industrialised countries, led by the United States, strongly against what they (ILO) opened its annual assembly as group manoeuvres by here today and the 131 delegates were asked by Chairman Michael O'Leary, of Ireland, to keep politics out of their discussions.

A United States delegate reporters his government is resolutely oppose "politics of the ILO."

The U.S. last year began year proceedings to leave the because of dissatisfaction certain ILO assembly decisions including the seating of the as an observer, which the described as being purely politically motivated.

If the U.S. feels that the has not mended its ways and withdraw in November next the already financially hard-pressed organisation may face a crisis.

Paying for the ILO has also caused a controversy which lead to a major dispute.

The organisation this year for an extra \$20 million meet shortfalls arising from reduced U.S. dollar value, inflation and a pay-rise for staff at U.N.'s Geneva-based European headquarters and agencies.

The ILO's governing body led on Saturday to authorise money and is to meet or issue again tomorrow.

But a delegate from India, which is one of only two developing countries among the governing body's 10 permanent member states, said his government strongly oppose the extra spending.

An Asian delegation head it was unfair to ask developing countries to pay more of hard-earned foreign exchange meet shortfalls in U.N. funds which had arisen because of inflation in the industrialised countries.

An Arab delegate said a of about 20 Arab states was dying the possibility of introducing a resolution censuring for ill-treatment of Arab workers in the occupied Arab territory.

The Arabs might also introduce another resolution in the employment conference to a vote, which they can expect win because of the large number of developing countries, to the PLO as an observer of the governing body rejection delegate said.

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Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.